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It is unnecessary to emphasize the point that the author's conclusions, founded on a single industry, are not to be applied without reserve to all government undertakings.

J. T. Y.

MILLARD, THOMAS F. *Our Eastern Question*. Pp. 543. Price, \$5.00. New York: The Century Company, 1916.

HORNBECK, STANLEY K. *Contemporary Politics in the Far East*. Pp. xii, 466. Price, \$3.00. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1916.

Our Eastern Question, a sequel to Mr. Millard's earlier work, *America and the Far Eastern Question*, describes the insatiable ambition, and the limitless aggression, actual and seemingly contemplated, of Japan—especially the purpose or expectation, attributed to Japan, of a conflict with the United States. There is no difficulty in showing by a mere narrative that Japan in her recent dealings with China, particularly the treaty of 1915 and her policy in Shantung, has surpassed even the standards of lawlessness and faithlessness established by the common practice of the European powers in the East. In general, Mr. Millard seems pretty well to have justified also the warning which is his chief purpose. His indictment of Japan is confirmed by the details of Professor Hornbeck's less argumentative recital of events.

The achievement by Japan of her evident wish to control the economic life of China not through economic merit but by the sword (to say nothing of any further steps along the same path) would evidently constitute a calamity for ourselves and to the human race. In final analysis, the *question* is whether our nation, with its devotion to the ways of peace and its scant appreciation of international relations, is capable of facing boldly and at great probable cost the duty to the world and to ourselves which this situation forces upon us. The hope of Japan consists largely in the belief that we are incapable of rousing ourselves, under any circumstances to such a duty.

Professor Hornbeck has given us an excellent introduction to the subject which gives title to his book, with chapters on the recent political history of China and Japan (including accounts of the chief political groups and parties in each country) and on the mutual relations of these states and their relations to the chief nations of Europe and America. Appendices in each book give a large mass of valuable documents. Mr. Millard's work is seriously defective in having no sort of index and a very summary table of contents.

A. P. WINSTON.

Washington, D. C.

PORTER, ROBERT P. *Japan: the New World Power*. Pp. xxiv, 789. Price, \$2.50. New York: Oxford University Press.

In 1911 Mr. Robert P. Porter published *The Full Recognition of Japan* for the purpose of giving an account of the political and economic history of Japan down to the time when it was accorded full rights of sovereignty by the powers of the world. The present book upon *Japan: the New World Power* is a revision of the previous work and contains the record of the progress made by Japan since 1910.

Any single volume that tells the whole story of Japan, past and present, geographic, political, economic and social, must necessarily deal more or less superficially with the subjects considered. The present volume, however, contains a good selection of material and every chapter is packed full of pertinent data. Any one desiring to make a special study of Japan will do well to begin with a survey such as Mr. Porter's volume presents. There are two good maps and a useful index. The volume is well-balanced, interesting and instructive.

E. R. J.

SOCIOLOGY

CONKLIN, E. G. *Heredity and Environment in the Development of Men.* (2nd ed.). Pp. xvi, 550. Price, \$2.00. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1916.

Barring a few new diagrams and changes in a couple of chapters, this edition is practically the same as the first. The author is to be congratulated that a new edition has been called for so soon. The volume has proved extremely useful in classes interested in studying social backgrounds and to a large group of readers who have wanted to know something of present biology.

C. K.

GRANT, MADISON. *The Passing of the Great Race.* Pp. xxi, 245. Price, \$2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916.

The great race, whose ultimate disappearance the author fears, is the tall, long-headed, blond, of northern Europe, called the Nordic. He feels that in Europe and America the short, dark Mediterranean race, and the taller, round-headed Alpine race are coming to the top, while the more highly specialized and more energetic Nordic is losing. While this viewpoint is by no means new, it has never been better presented. Of special value is the historical sketch of the appearance and distribution of these three great races in Europe. Brevity often forces a more dogmatic opinion than the author probably holds, but so many extreme statements are made that the reader often wonders what evidence there is. Little mention is made of other writers, and even in the bibliography the names of Ammon, Lapouge, Reibmayr, Schallmaier, who have advocated similar claims, and opponents like Finot and Novicow, are omitted. In spite of many defects the position of the author has much to commend it. The volume should be studied by all who are interested in the future of our own country, and in democracy at large.

C. K.

OLIVER, SIR THOMAS. *Occupations from the Social, Hygienic and Medical Points of View.* Pp. x, 110. Price, \$1.80. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916.
 KOBER, GEORGE M. and HANSON, WILLIAM C. (Ed. by). *Diseases of Occupation and Vocational Hygiene.* Pp. xxi, 918. Price, \$8.00. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son and Company, 1916.

Widely differing in content and aim, these two volumes indicate the rapid growth in appreciation of the dangers to health and common welfare presented by